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BROTHER BLAINE

Accepts the Republican Nomination.

He Heartily Believes in High Protection,

Wants the South American Trade Encouraged,

Thinks Capital and Peace Are What the South Needs,

And Says the Public Lands Belong to Actual Settlers.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15, 1884.

Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN.—In accepting the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the Republicans, National Democrats, and others, I express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred, and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans when they came into power in 1861 was the establishment of a protective tariff, so as to convert labor and to American capital. The principle of the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while, on the other hand, the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

The Tariff Question.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law, but to a general and far more important principle of taxation and protection and belligerent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff bills introduced in Congress, not one for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained, and will maintain, the policy of a high American tariff, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined, and unavoidable. The point of contention may determine the fate for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides reduction in the cost of living, and a corresponding investment in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and a full statement of its value can easily be made, and invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a strong case.

In the census of 1860 an effort was made, for the first time, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Party frauds of time past from previous attempts many who had the impudent foreknowledge of a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to accumulate the local valuation used in the State for purposes of assessment, and as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the census of 1860, however, the work was done in great earnestness—the distinction between “assessed” value and “true” value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the “true value” of all the property in the States and Territories was the enormous aggregate of fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the borders of the United States, from the time of the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, was the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). The great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that counties and cities had been in the interval added to the country in progress—a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent., the aggregate property of all the people in the country increased by a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the country.

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should grow so rapidly from the period of a gigantic war, and for an even period, in war, to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No other nation, and no other party, can compare with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers and their families, and extravagance, which enables us to live from the income of the government and navigation of a great deal. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

Our Foreign Commerce.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the import-export interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed independently and sometimes designedly—but, unfortunately, that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the export and import of a country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel which may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many disadvantages, but the same period of time has seen a prodigious increase—indeed, indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous records. From 1860 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four

thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere referred to, had been included. The result is that it is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparing it with the record of independence. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to what had previously been exported from the American colonies, was less than nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand, our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,000,000,000), the whole of it being export product of American soil. The total exports of the last four years exceed our export trade within its influence we exported in twenty-four years 40 per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of America. All the figures which we have analyzed correspond with this gigantic result.

The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since the time of their incorporation into the New York with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population, and increased her wealth fivefold. During the same period, our exports with the exception of cotton and sugar, have more than doubled in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island in 1624 and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

Agriculture and the Tariff.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to protect the farmers by a protective tariff, and the effort is made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happy the nation of Americans are intelligent, and cannot be led by those who are less so, than themselves. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since the time of their incorporation into the New York with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population, and increased her wealth fivefold. During the same period, our exports with the exception of cotton and sugar, have more than doubled in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island in 1624 and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and make it a peaceful exchange of goods and services, with our continental neighbors. We have not improved our relations with Spain America.

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The commercial cities of the Union

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

There is no business of life which so highly contributes to the prosperity of a nation, and to the happiness of its entire population, as agriculture. Many agriculturists may be regarded, says the great Suidas, as the breast from which the state derives support and nourishment. Agriculture is truly our nursing mother, which gives food and growth and wealth, and moral health and character to our country. It may be considered the great wheel which moves all the machinery of society; and that whatever gives it to a new impulse communicates a corresponding impetus to the thousand minor wheels of interest which it propels and regulates. While the other classes of the community are engaged in their respective pursuits, the agriculturist is able to supply all the absolute wants of life from his own labors, though he derives most of his pleasures and profits from an interchange of the products of labor with the other classes of society. Agriculture is called the parent of arts, not only because it was the first practiced by man, but because the other arts are its legitimate offspring, and cannot long exist without it. It is the great business of civilized life, and gives employment to a vast majority of almost every people.

The Prosperity of a Country is in Its Agricultural Industry and Wealth.

Commerce and manufactures may give temporary consequence to a State, but they are always a precarious dependence. They are extenuating and corrupting, and unless backed by a prosperous agricultural population, they generate vice, waste, and decay, and render a nation weak, poor, and despised. Venice, Genoa, Portugal and Spain, each in turn, rose to wealth and power by commercial enterprise. But they all now exhibit melancholy evidences of fallen greatness. They have fallen in succession from their high standing, victims to the more robust energies of rival powers, or to the emanating and corrupting influence of commercial cupidity. They exhibit nothing now, in their political or social institutions, and but little in their agriculture or in the useful arts, that can be admired or envied by the citizens of a free country. A city may flourish by foreign commerce by trading in the earthenware of other countries. Venice and Genoa have once done, till foreign aggression or foreign rishness, contingencies of no unrequent occurrence in the history of nations, shall blast its prospects, and reduce it, like the cities we have named, to ostentatious beggary, or consign it, like Tyre, Persepolis, Petra and other cities of the east, to ruin and oblivion. A town or district may flourish by its manufacturing industry, as many have done in ancient and modern times, as long as it can exchange its merchandise for the means of subsistence or wealth. If it depends for its continuance as a manufacturing center upon the prosperity of other countries, it is in a bad way. Its prosperity is unstable. It was believed that its manufactured plants depended for the material composing their structure on the humus contained in the soil.

But chemistry, as it was advanced by the investigations of Sir Humphrey Davy, Liebig and others, has shown that organic and inorganic elements are both needed to form a perfect plant. Various carefully-conducted experiments have shown that the tissues of all plants embrace the four organic elements—carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen; these, in combination with potash, phosphorus, soda, lime, magnesia, sulphur, chlorine, iron, and manganese. All these elements must go to make up the plant; that is, the wood, the seeds, the bark, the leaves, etc. They must all come within reach of the roots and leaves before it is possible for the plant to incorporate them into its structure. All the moisture needed by the plant has to be taken in by the roots, for the leaves have no power to take in any. It has also been demonstrated by experiments that plants derive 95 per cent. of all their belongings from the four organic elements, and only about 5 per cent. of their entire volume from every other source. It is an interesting fact that fully 90 per cent. of the entire plant is water, and the 10 per cent. remaining from the ground. The great point is for the plant to find out how to stretch its hands so as to put within reach of the roots in an available form the small amount of mineral food needed, and to have the mineral food in such a condition that it can be taken in by the vegetable structure. For most plants nearly every soil has a sufficient amount of these six elements—chlorine, iron, silica, magnesia, manganese, sulphur. On the other hand, soils are frequently deficient in available supply in the four following elements, lime, potash, phosphorus and soda. It is the business of the intelligent farmer to learn the proper proportion of these and in suitable quantities. It will seem at first that all that was necessary to get the elements and scatter them broadcast over the land with lavish hand. But there are cases where it would be great waste to do so. There are lands that are full of the elements in question, and yet on those lands plants might die of starvation. It took the chemists forty years to make a solution of this difficulty. By investigating, experimenting and recording fact after fact, scientific men have at length reached a unanimous conclusion on the subject of plant nutrition, which is perfectly in harmony with the observed laws of plant growth. The solution to which reference is made is just this, that no plant can grow and perfectly mature itself unless all the elements needed are within its reach and in the proper condition to be assimilated. The atmospheric elements required in the support of vegetation are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. Sunshine and heat influence the conditions of these elements and by pressure or chemical action produce rain, snow, etc. Heat, light and moisture are all needed in changed materials from the insoluble into the soluble.

It takes much rain, the earth, the plants become drenched with water, and the heat cannot penetrate the soil so as to cause fermentation and disintegration. When this is the situation the manures dormit; if, on the contrary, there is too little rain, fermentation ceases, decomposition stops, and the manures or fertilizers are unchanged, no food is produced, and the plants starve; in other words, burn up. It is just as much a matter of law, and as orderly in every detail, as anything pertaining to the lower animals, or even man himself, and the striking similarities and beauties of the vegetable kingdom can be traced through the two great kingdoms of nature; no two are alike, and nowhere more so than in the methods employed to support life. Any farmer can follow in the cultivation of his crops the laws which it has been our aim to describe, and if he does practice according to these principles, he will be enabled to produce larger yields upon any ordinary good lands at a much cheaper rate, and with far less labor, than under the slovenly, impoversishing system usually pursued. It is just as easy for a farmer to cultivate fields that will yield forty bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of oats, twenty-five bushels of corn, or twenty bushels of potatoes, as it is for him to cultivate his lands and thought of the soil, not only one-third of these amounts; and all that is necessary to convince any sensible man of the superiority in every way of this higher agriculture, is just to increase the wealth of the State and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts and the sciences, now indispensable to their proper management.

Agriculture Feeds All.
Were agriculture to be neglected, population would diminish, because the necessities of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, not only would every other art be at a stand, but every science and every branch of mechanical movement would be neglected. Manufactures and commerce originally took their existence to agriculture. Agriculture furnishes us in a great measure raw materials and subsistence for the one, and commodities for barter and exchange for the other. In proportion as these raw materials and commodities are multiplied, the demand for them increases, and sustain its population and its independence. With its increasing state it can like the timber of a recently cut-down tree, firmly braced in and deriving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage and new fruits; it can rear again the edifice of its manufacturer and spread again the sails of its commerce. But agriculture is beneficial to a State in proportion as its laborers are encouraged, enlightened and honored, for in that proportion does it add to national and individual wealth and happiness.

Agriculture Pays the Burdens of Our Taxes and Our Tolls.
which support the government and sustain our external and internal defense, the more abundant our means, the greater will be her contributions. The farmer who unmans his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax on the nominal value of his lands. Instruct his mind and awaken him to industry by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he triples the products of his labor, the value of his lands is increased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are multiplied, his mind disengaged, and two-thirds of his products go to the busines and tolls on our railroads and canals.

Agriculture is the Principal Source of Our Wealth.
It furnishes more productive labor—the legitimate source of wealth—than all the other employments in society combined. The more it is enlightened by science the more abundant will be its products, the more elevated its character, the stronger its position. What the agriculturist, therefore, tends to enhance the welfare of the State and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts and the sciences, now indispensable to their proper management.

Agriculturists are the Guardians of Our Freedom.
They are the fountain of political power. If the fountains become impure, the stream will be defiled. If the agriculturist is stolid and ignorant and poor, he will be spiritless and servile. If he is enlightened, industrious and in prosperous circumstances, he will be independent in mind, jealous of his rights, and watchful for the public good. His welfare is identified with the welfare of the State. He is virtually fixed to the soil, and has, therefore, a paramount interest, as well as a giant power, to defend it from the encroachments of foreign despotic foes.

If the country, too, may expect to prosper, Hence, whatever tends to improve the intellectual condition of the farmer, and to elevate him above venal temptation, essentially contributes to the good order of society at large, and to the purity of our country's freedom.

Agriculture is Parent of Physical and Moral Health to the State.

It is the salt which preserves from moral corruption. Not only are her labors useful in administering to our wants, and in dispensing the blessings of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the State, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society.

We seldom hear of civil commotions, or of hereditary disease among those who are steadily engaged in the business of agriculture. Men who are satisfied with the abundant and certain results of their own labor, on their own farms, are not willing to jeopardize these enjoyments by promoting popular tumults or tolerating crime.

The more we promote the interest of the agriculturist, by developing the powers of his mind and elevating his moral views, the more shall prove that agriculture is all important to us as a nation, and that our prosperity in manufactures, in commerce, and in the other pursuits of life, will depend, in a

great measure, upon the returns which the soil makes to agricultural labor. It therefore becomes the interest of every class to cherish, to enlighten, to honor and to reward those who engage in agricultural pursuits.

Improvement of Agriculture Practicable and Necessary.

We often hear complaints from farmers as to the unsatisfactory result of their profession. We think this is mainly due to a want of energy, knowledge and thought in its prosecution. Many farmers follow the customs of their forefathers, without inquiring into the circumstances which either led to their adoption or justified their being adhered to; they look on all innovations with distrust, without as much as examining them and testing their merits. Something can be learned from the humblest day laborer who works the fields; but we can not reasonably expect from the thoughtful observations of those who have had a long and varied experience? If we would have the experience of others, would it not be well to make a note of our own observations, keep a full and complete record of our operations, a financial exhibit of cost of farm, farm implements, cost of labor, and every item that enters into the expenditure on the farm? On the other side, note the entire income from every source; then with the question of the character of farm life, its pure, invigorating exercise and healthful diet, we will be able to appreciate the sum total of our expenses and income, and know better or more congenial. The same thought and energy will enable one to succeed at anything else world unquestionably enable one to succeed at farming. What a field is opened for thought and action! The rotation of crops, the relation of plants to soil, the raising of stock, the preparation and application of manures to different crops according to their needs—all these, not to mention others, furnish not only ample food for thought, but the exercise of sound judgment, with a strong will and good executive ability to conduct the operations on a farm to ensure the greatest success. The same thought and energy that it takes to feed a plant is absurd, and this is due to the fact that they limit the taking of food to creatures with mouths, stomachs and intestines. They do not seem to recollect that the animal and vegetable kingdoms, though separated in the main by clear lines, are still governed by certain fixed laws that are equally applicable to both. Plants do imbibe and do assimilate their food, and through their roots, bark and leaves do appropriate the elements necessary to their growth and vitality. But little more than half a century ago the principles of agricultural chemistry were little understood. It was believed that plants could not grow in the soil without commercial ammonia-phosphates.—*Farmer and Dairymen.*

This table gives the quantity in pounds of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, in 1000 of each food.

FOODS.	Yard Mower	Nutrition	Potash	Phosphate	Value per ton
Beans.	85	18	66	106	10c
Beets.	857	125	16.8	6.8	95
Timothy hay.	856	15	17.2	0.8	90
Wheat.	856	15	17.2	0.8	90
Barley.	849	19.7	19.8	1.5	105
Clover, ripe.	849	15.0	12.2	2.5	75
Green oats.	845	14.0	24.1	5.1	92
Green peas.	838	22.3	26.0	1.7	93
Dried beans.	835	41.0	12.0	11.6	18.25
Dried beet.	835	45.0	21.0	25.5	30.74
Dried turnip.	830	45.0	21.0	25.5	30.74
Dried clover, bloom.	828	19.7	19.8	1.5	105
Dried grass.	820	20.0	4.5	0.8	102
Barley.	816	16.0	3.6	0.1	72
Millet.	810	29.2	4.7	0.1	103
Green beans.	805	14.0	24.1	5.1	92
Flax seed.	900	36.0	12.3	1.5	17.50

seeds were put first in the heavier soils. The main point is that Mr. Lawson last season set himself to solve the comparative merits of soluble and insoluble phosphates in turnip culture. The following table shows the results, having discovered that less depended on the question of solubility than on the fitness of the soil for division of the phosphate. The soil of the experiment was a heavy loam, and the phosphate was rather started by the results, and became naturally anxious to find the best way to do it. He selected the superphosphate used in the experiments from the same material as the ground phosphate used in the trials, and the results were as follows. On analysis the ground phosphate showed about 90 per cent. tricalcium phosphate, while the superphosphate analyzed rather over 40 per cent. insoluble phosphates, were rather started by the results, and became naturally anxious to find the best way to do it. 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Boston Weekly Globe,

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

AGENTS WANTED.

We wish every subscriber would act as agent to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Democrats should remember that in doing all they can to increase its circulation they are contributing to the election of a Democratic president. Push THE GLOBE everywhere! ask everyone to subscribe. Agents' rates and sample copies sent free upon application.

NAMES OF DEMOCRATS.

We respectfully ask subscribers to forward lists of names of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We will send free sample copies to such names as soon as they are received. In no way can the good cause of Democracy be advanced so profitably as by the circulation of a sound Democratic weekly like the GLOBE. Send all the names you can.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$100; six copies for only \$50.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two, or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinued should give the town, county and state to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mail will be duplicated free of expense.

What postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

Aliexchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

The reported cholera cases in New York were entirely imaginary. The scare was based upon green apples.

The Rugby colony is still alive and doing well, so says a newspaper letter from that place, or, at least, that part of it is still alive and doing well that willing to work.

How like is Brother BLAINE to the subtle and elusive cuttlefish, that with a cloud of ink would evade its enemies and conceal its vulnerable parts! Brother BLAINE is the great political squid!—[New York Sun.]

Apologies are going on between France and Germany for the insult to the German flag on France's fete day, and both nations will forget all about it in a week. But the time was when they would have had a long, fierce war over it. Verily, the world does move, and it doesn't go backward, either.

The artists employed to paint allegorical frescoes on the dome of the Capitol at Washington have stopped work because they are out of material. The appropriation for paint has not run out, but the stock of history has. The kind of history this country has been perpetrating for the past sixteen years would not look well in paint. Much of it, in fact, is even unfit for publication.

T. C. CAMPBELL, the Cincinnati lawyer whose alleged manipulations of the jury in the BERLIN case brought on the riot, is to be tried for conspiracy, perjury and several other crimes. When the riot broke out, Mr. CAMPBELL penitently remarked that he would never defend another criminal, and unless forced to do so he would not be obliged to stick to his resolution.

That was quite a wonderful case of voice-memory for Pilot NORMAN, who was the first to enter GREELEY'S camp, told. It had been three years since he had seen Lieutenant GREELEY, but when he entered the GREELEY camp and spoke, the gallant commander, though weak and exhausted almost unto death, and completely covered by the fallen tent, replied: "Is that you, NORMAN?"

The young reformer who votes for Governor CLEVELAND cannot help to elect him. He can only help to make possible the successful accomplishment of a crime by which a minority shall usurp the government of the country.—[G. F. Hoar.] We suppose Mr. HOAR means that voting for CLEVELAND will leave the Republican party in the minority, and that the Republican party proposes to play the 8 to 7 trick again.

When the sheriff of New York was tried for altered malice he was defended by the law firm of which WILLIAM M. EVARTS is a member, and was acquitted. At the BLAINE meeting the other night, Mr. EVARTS made a speech in which he charged Governor CLEVELAND with insincerity in the cause of reform because he neglected to remove the sheriff for malfeasance. Is WILLIAM M. EVARTS an honest man whose statements can be believed by voters whom he professes to enlighten?

In a letter to the Tribune, whooping it up for BLAINE, of course, Colonel JOHN HAY says: "The great body of American voters may be trusted to decide between a party like this and one which, like the Republican, promises merely to continue the good work of six administrations, to give, under LINCOLN, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD and ARTHUR, protection to American citizens in their rights and interests, at home and abroad, more fully than it is possible for any opposing party to do." We command Colonel HAY's candor in admitting that his party does not propose to mend its ways, but we can hardly agree with him that the work of the last four administrations has been good. The great body of Americans may be trusted to decide upon a change.

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That is the matter in a nutshell. Minister LOWELL was only the agent of the Department of State, and one word from its head, who was at that time trying to run not only the United States, but the South American republics also, would have changed the whole affair.

But Secretary BLAINE said to a brother of one of the imprisoned men: "Mr. LOWELL has pursued his instruction with energy and sagacity, and in full feeling with his government."

In view of these statements by the two men of their sentiments and their relative positions, which should receive the greater condemnation,

are interested in helping other rascals to get off. The only way to reform the civil service is to turn out the rascals.

THE RESCUE OF GREELEY.

The rescue of Lieutenant GREELEY and seven of his party is due in a large measure to the energy and activity of Secretary CHANDLER, who began making preparations for the expedition while Congress was wrangling over the appropriation and questions of importance. Mr. CHANDLER was rebuked by Congress for anticipating its action and incurring expense in advance; but had he delayed preparations only forty-eight hours GREELEY and his companions would have been found dead of starvation.

That any of the party survived the terrible journey is almost miraculous. The death of the others is directly attributable to the stupidity, jealousy and general incompetency of the officials who directed and the officers who commanded the relief expedition of last year.

Commander SCHLEY and Lieutenant ENOMY have redeemed the reputation of the navy by their skill, courage and good judgment, and deserve great credit for their achievement.

But the deplorable consequences of last year's pitiful fizzle cannot be forgotten. Seventeen more lives have been thrown away in the attempt to penetrate the icy mysteries of the Arctic sea, and the gains to science are far from being important enough to justify the cost.

All the world honors today the brave Americans who have returned from death by starvation, amid all the perils of an Arctic sojourn, in subject for such universal rejoicing. The race of heroes has not ceased to exist. So long as GREELEY and his companions remain in the land of the living, they will be the exemplars of true-hearted, faithful devotion to duty such as no age has rivaled. No need to indulge in regrets for the decadence in humanity which pessimists have imagined while these brave men live, or while their names shall be borne in memory.

The lives of those who were lost had, in truth, a far greater value than all the resources in the frozen North which the GREELEY party were able to make. It was a cause not worthy the sacrifice and the suffering which have come in its train. Yet the story of the trials and the achievements of GREELEY and his men, and the narrative of their providential rescue, will go down into history as a marvelous record of American pluck and endurance, and a tale of man's heroism which need not be told.

Let us have no more of these foolish expeditions under government orders. If enthusiasts desire to risk their lives in such business let them do so on their own responsibility, but let Congress refuse hereafter to countenance government connivance at arctic suicide.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Every day's advices from Europe show that the cholera plague is growing worse and that the probabilities are, as Dr. KOCH predicted at the beginning, that it will spread all over Europe. In Marseilles and Toulon the fright amounts to a panic, and the flight of the inhabitants will add in spreading the disease.

That, in time, it will make its appearance in the United States is hardly beyond question. But if it does cross the water it will hardly reach our shores before the last of this season, and probably not until next. There is ample time to prepare for it, and if cities and towns do not make such preparation when it does come it can do but little harm, the fault of the infliction will lie on the heads of their own citizens.

Those who have endeavored to reach the conclusion that Mr. BLAINE would somehow or other change his course and denounce monopoly will look in vain for any such expression in his letter. The little that he says on the subject is rather a cowering than otherwise to all the most oppressive monopolies. "It is impossible," he says, "to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party." We have supposed that the Standard Oil Company, one of the most gigantic and oppressive monopolies on the face of the earth, had its headquarters in the United States, and had grown up under the fostering care of the Republican party. But then Mr. BLAINE's chief friend is the greatest of all monopolists, JAY GOULD, and he could not be expected to say anything reflecting on his patron.

If Mr. BLAINE's supporters can extract any comfort from his formal acceptance they are welcome to do so. They must come to the conclusion, however, that whatever abilities their candidate may have as a letter writer, he has largely withheld them from the document now given to the public.

Mr. BLAINE's platitudes about the civil service, the Mormon question, and the sacredness of the ballot will have no other effect than to cause a smile among his friends. As it is notorious that he of all men understands and profits by the spoils system, no one will be misled by any professions of reform on his part in that direction, nor will any one expect much from him or his party in extirpating the evil of Mormonism, when neither has ever shown any considerable zeal in that direction, though for years clothed with the power of an immense majority. To speak patronizingly of American shipping, while Mr. BLAINE's party has driven from the sea, is little less, on Mr. BLAINE's part, than a gratuitous insult to those engaged in that once great interest.

There is the least need for any fight on the cholera question, but there is need of preparing for its possible appearance. Proper precautions could so reduce its ravages that the United States would suffer but little.

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A SAMPLE OF "INTENSE AMERICANISM."

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the minister or the secretary? Since the former held himself at command of the latter and carried out the wishes of his superior isn't it unfair to stigmatize Minister LOWELL as an Anglo-maniac and to laud Secretary BLAINE as an "intense American?"

A vote for JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE would be about as long a step toward getting the rights of American citizens respected abroad as a vote for JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. When CLEVELAND is president, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will go.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

Mr. BLAINE's letter of acceptance is not the able, strong and vigorous paper which nearly every one had led to expect. It is long, is filled with special pleads, and falls far short in various points of taking the determined and unequivocal stand which the occasion and the public sentiment of the country seemed to demand.

Quite one half of the document is devoted to a justification of the present burdensome taxation under the guise of a plea for the protection to American industries. The United States having been endowed with a soil, climate and weather unequalled for agricultural purposes, Mr. BLAINE at once proceeds to form his major promise, by declaring that the Republican party is the author of these advantages, and from that easily reaches the conclusion that all the fruits of these advantages are due to the Republican party and its policy of war taxation in time of peace.

People who have read of the whiskey frauds of the Belknap's, the Babcocks, the Star Route thieves and the freshly-developed rascality in the surgeon's department will come to the conclusion that they must have been dreaming, when they find in Mr. BLAINE's defense of the present war taxes the statement that "all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied to the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation." The millions squandered in the Navy Department alone, with scarcely a captain's gig to show for it, should rise to jeer at this most transparent claim of the Republican candidate.

Mr. BLAINE's claim that "the Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country," will seem terribly grim humor to the thousands of operatives out of employment in our New England mills and factories. To the employees of that vast establishment in Rhode Island where they are unable to secure even the small wages which they have earned, and where their families are compelled to call upon the town for aid in keeping the wolf from the door, the assurance of the Republican candidate that their compensation is larger than received in any other country must be peculiarly delightful. No remedy whatever is proposed by Mr. BLAINE to redress the grievances of the working-class will be of any use.

If the first fruits of the Democratic campaign are as good and important as this, what might not be predicted of the harvest of four years of Democratic rule?

Long Island, there is not the least doubt that he continued to have it up to the time of his death.

"That he is completely and satisfactorily dead is a belief so comforting to the public that it is little less than a crime for him to attempt to distract it. Since his decease, which must have occurred about ten months since, we have been spared those disheartening assertions in regard to the awful effects of garters and corsets upon the souls and bodies of women which during his lifetime Dr. LEWIS made either in print or on the platform at least once a month. Now that he is in his grave, we may perhaps forgive and will certainly strive to forget his offenses. There is, however, one thing which the public will not forgive, and that is any attempt on Dr. LEWIS' part to come to life again. His death has been properly noticed by the press, and it is to be presumed that he has been properly buried. He can never convince unprejudiced men that he is not dead, but he can stir up a very bitter feeling against him by persistence in his preposterous claim to be still alive."

THE FIRST FRUITS.

Even the very beginning of the Democratic campaign, one of the very first speeches indeed, a speech in the convention before the choice was made, has had the effect of stirring up some of the possibilities below the surface in Washington. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, in a speech at the convention, made some charges against the medical bureau of the Navy Department, and reiterated them in a speech at Indianapolis last Saturday night.

The result has been the indictment of two of the principals in the frauds. Secretary CHANDLER has written an excited and wavy letter to Mr. HENDRICKS, in which he gets himself and the bureau of medicine into mudder water than they were before.

They account for the fact that so little complaint is heard in Iowa concerning the liquor law on the ground, that all the old touts laid in a three months' supply before the law went into effect. When that is exhausted a loud howl is expected.

A Paris lady recently gave a blow to her female friends, and asked each to bring a living animal. All except three brought their husbands.

"Policeman JACK" is the name of a dog in New York who has arrested many rogues. He is owned by Captain McCullough of the seventh-eighth precinct and never bites a prisoner. His grip and staying powers are good.

We are all the victims of vices. The average man is older at 50 than he should be at 70. This crippled condition comes of vices. The margin left for high purpose and achievement is pitifully small. This wretched slavery consumes nearly all the fine forces of our being, and is the one great waste of human life. If there were no other reason why we cannot punish vices by law, it is sufficient that we are all the victims of vice.—Dio Lewis.

The New York Herald has been interviewing well-known merchants of that city on politics, and Governor CLEVELAND is found to be the favorite candidate.

There are two sausage-dealers in Paris who have shops adjoining each other. One of them has painted on his glass window over a pyramid of sausages, "At thirty centimes a pound—to pay more is to be robbed"; while the other puts his sausages into an obelisk, and paints above it, "At forty centimes a pound—to pay less is to be imposed."

Mr. Beecher realizes a handsome income, but he is not rich because he gives, lends, indorses and does other unbusinesslike things, constantly at a heavy cost to his treasury.

Judge BEGGAR, to regular patrons—"What, nothing for me this morning?" Patron—"Haven't any change today; nothing less than a \$10 bill." Beggar—"Well, seen it? you, an old customer, I'll change it for ye, although it's agin' my rules. Don't let it 'appen agin' sir."

Washington Post: The leading Blaine paper in New York has had good news from Boston, and hastens to pass the word along the lines to cheer the heart of the faithful. This auspicious announcement is that James Freeman Clarke's coachman has finally made up his mind to vote for Blaine.

Minister WALLACE's statement proves that the Democratic platform tells no idle tale when it says: "Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and will in time surpass that of Great Britain; under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas."

The Democratic party proposes to restore the stars and stripes to their former place in the ports of the world, and make it impossible for a minister to

protect us from the effects of the blockade.

"If the relief ships could only have reached there a little sooner how fortunate it would have been," is a common remark on the street, apropos of the finding of the Greeley party. Providence ruled it otherwise, however, and the country is glad to learn that any were saved.

The only point that the doctors agree on about the cholera is that it travels. If it should strike here it would be a good idea for people to travel, too, just as an actress at a Marseilles theatre did the other night, leaving an audience very mad.

A New York photographer alleges that women now wear false eyebrows, false eyelashes and an artificial neck and throat. Beautiful tinted thin rubber is utilized for the purpose.

A REB'S RECOLLECTIONS.

The Johnnies on Picket Duty Close Before Washington.

Narrow Escape of Venturesome Aeronauts—Driven Back by Sharpshooters.

Green Apples Almost as Dangerous to Life as the Enemy's Bullets.

perhaps, on a foraging and reconnoitering expedition and party to threaten the Confederate communications near the village. They

Began to Throw Up Earthworks, which seemed to indicate that they had come to stay. Now, this force was thrust forward from the established Federal line, and thus somewhat isolated.

Longstreet learned the situation from his scouts and decided to make an attempt to bog them. His plan was this: The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments, with a squad of cavalry and a section of artillery, were to march up thepike until they struck the country road leading to Lewinsville, when they were to turn to the right and attack the Federal position in front with vehemence, but on being stoutly resisted, as they undoubtedly would be on account of inferior force to the enemy, they were to turn back in confusion and try to induce the enemy to pursue.

Monteith Longstreet, with the bulk of his forces, under cover of woods, took such a position as would give a position favorable to their army.

We'll, the Seventeenth and the Seventh made the attack just beyond Lewinsville, as directed, and on being resisted broke and ran like a bunch of crows. The rebels, however, were through the "little game," for instead of pursuing them poured their shell from a six-gun battery into the confused mass with good effect, and Longstreet advanced on their flanks, when they retreated in steady order to their main body.

There was a good deal of chaffing, "official" and otherwise, and having had a nice game blocked, the more so as the loss in men suffered was by no means insignificant. The following morning, however, the rebels had to retreat to the Confederates in time to the line of march for winter quarters at Centreville and Fords Church, and its environs remained in Federal hands until the end of the war.

TRAVELLING TRAMPS.

Their Ingenious Schemes for Riding by Rail Without Paying Fare—The Universal Ticket and the Box-Car Racket.

[Las Cruces (N. M.), Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.]

On the platform of this railroad town of the past your correspondent was asked to start him in the fact that he had a long wait of six hours before him, with nowhere to go, nothing to read and nothing to do. Siroiling to the end of the platform, a man was discovered seated on a truck and swaying his legs to and fro with the easy grace and devil-may-care abandon of one to whom time was no object. Away to the right of the track the moon, just emerging from a cloud, lighted up the yellow tide of the Rio Grande, along whose swollen banks in the gloom of the cottonwoods sparkled fully half a dozen camp-fires.

"A freighters' camp?" inquired the correspondent, the gentleman on the truck.

"No; tramps," he ejacuted. "The country is about as bad as it's getting worse," he added, with a smile.

"I suppose brakemen and conductors have quite a time preventing them from stealing a free ride?"

"Yes, but it's hot labor. There's not a train going west that I ever heard of that doesn't carry fresh half a dozen dead-beats up, and this one has got the name among tramps of being one of the hardest lines to beat in the United States."

"Is there a lot of ways?" the reporter asked, writing down the words as he wrote.

"Well, there are lots of ways. The old 'ticket' which is good on every railroad in the United States and the Canadas, and begins with the word 'on' and the word 'and,' and enough of the space below was taken to make a structure about a foot square, which was mapped out by single lines fastened to the window frame, like a map, and was crossed by other lines, which crossed at the centre, where an irregular bull's-eye case of operations was formed by cross webs put in very haphazardly. Spiders are entirely domestic in their habits in this latitude, and have a weakness for rounding out the corners of webs and filling the cracks in webs with small pieces with a remarkable regularity. It had been a little stronger, would have won them an honorable place in the arts and made them as popular as they are now obnoxious.

One evening the individual subject of this history was discovered spreading his nest across an open window that it had been raised to give the sun, and by breakfast time, arrayed in an old pair of heavy trousers, canvas shooting jacket, flannel shirt, slouch hat, and disreputable boots, we are ready to enjoy ourselves.

Now appear the guides—fine-looking fellows for the most part, good-tempered and willing, rather than at first, but as they answer our numerous questions they warm to the subject, and, while overhauling the rods and reels, give us many valuable lessons in woodcraft.

By the next day, each with a pack on his back and gun or rod in hand, fishermen and guides started into the forest. Through swamp and tickle, glade and grove, the party trudges along, following a "blazed line" on a trail, all but invisible to an inexperienced eye, till pain at the joints, the sun, and the heat become too much to bear. Once safely under the car, the train is stopped, and we are given a rest, and the engine is turned off, so that we can travel in perfect safety. No one can see him except by getting under the car, and neither freight conductors nor brakemen have time for that.

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By the next day, each with a pack on his back and gun or rod in hand, fishermen and guides

THE FATAL PATH;

or,

Tossed in Troubled Waters.

BY ELLIS LAWTON.

[Copyrighted, July, 1884, by E. C. Thayer.]

CHAPTER V.

A TIGER'S CLAW.

Mr. Howland lost no time in going vigorously to work.

He had every confidence in the justice of the cause he had undertaken, and his heart was full of patriotic love-felt for the trial.

He was a man far above the ordinary level.

The son of a man who had adopted his father's profession, of which he was now a shining ornament.

Of much culture and brilliant wit,

his presence was always sought at fashionable

gatherings.

He was not bold or unimpressive; it was

only that he was strong enough never to allow

himself to become infatuated by a mere

face.

He was a man who, when once given

a chance, would be given forever and more.

One o'clock and in trouble found always

a friend in him.

He had often heard of Kate's case, and that she

was poor and friendless, his sympathies had been

awakened, and so he had gone to her.

As he sat in his office the day after Kate's pal-

interview with her cousin, busily at work upon

his plan of defense, the door opened and a woman

entered.

She was dressed in deep mourning, and as she

put aside her white Albert Howland thought

that he had seen a more unprepossessing, tigerish

face.

I have the pleasure of addressing Mr. How-

land?" she asked poitely, but with a voice that

bowed him.

He bowed in response, and placed a chair for her.

Seating herself she fixed upon him a pair of

burning eyes, which expression was most un-

pleasant, although it was evident she intended to

be very sure.

"I have come to see you upon business of great importance."

"I am at your service."

Then, first of all, let me introduce myself. I

am the son of the man who was foully murdered

by a tiger."

Her listener started involuntarily; instantly re-

gaining himself, however, he said, in the same calm manner as he had previously spoken:

"How do you do, Adams?"

I am quite unconcerned, Mr. Howland's

attention was sharply concentrated upon her.

"In what way can I serve, madam?" he

asked.

"Can you not guess?"

"It is my business to deal entirely with facts."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I

desire to use every effort to prevent the possibility

of my husband's murderer escaping from justice.

He was erring, but he was still my husband. I

have done my best to bring him to justice.

Any price you may name shall be yours if you

will assist me."

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"How do you do, Adams?"

I am quite unconcerned, Mr. Howland's

attention was sharply concentrated upon her.

"In what way can I serve, madam?" he

asked.

"Can you not guess?"

"It is my business to deal entirely with facts."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I

desire to use every effort to prevent the possibility

of my husband's murderer escaping from justice.

He was erring, but he was still my husband. I

have done my best to bring him to justice.

Any price you may name shall be yours if you

will assist me."

"Then, first of all, let me introduce myself. I

am the son of the man who was foully murdered

by a tiger."

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SAD AND GLAD.

Lieut. Greeley and Five Others
Brought Home Alive.

Eighteen Perish Before
the Rescue.

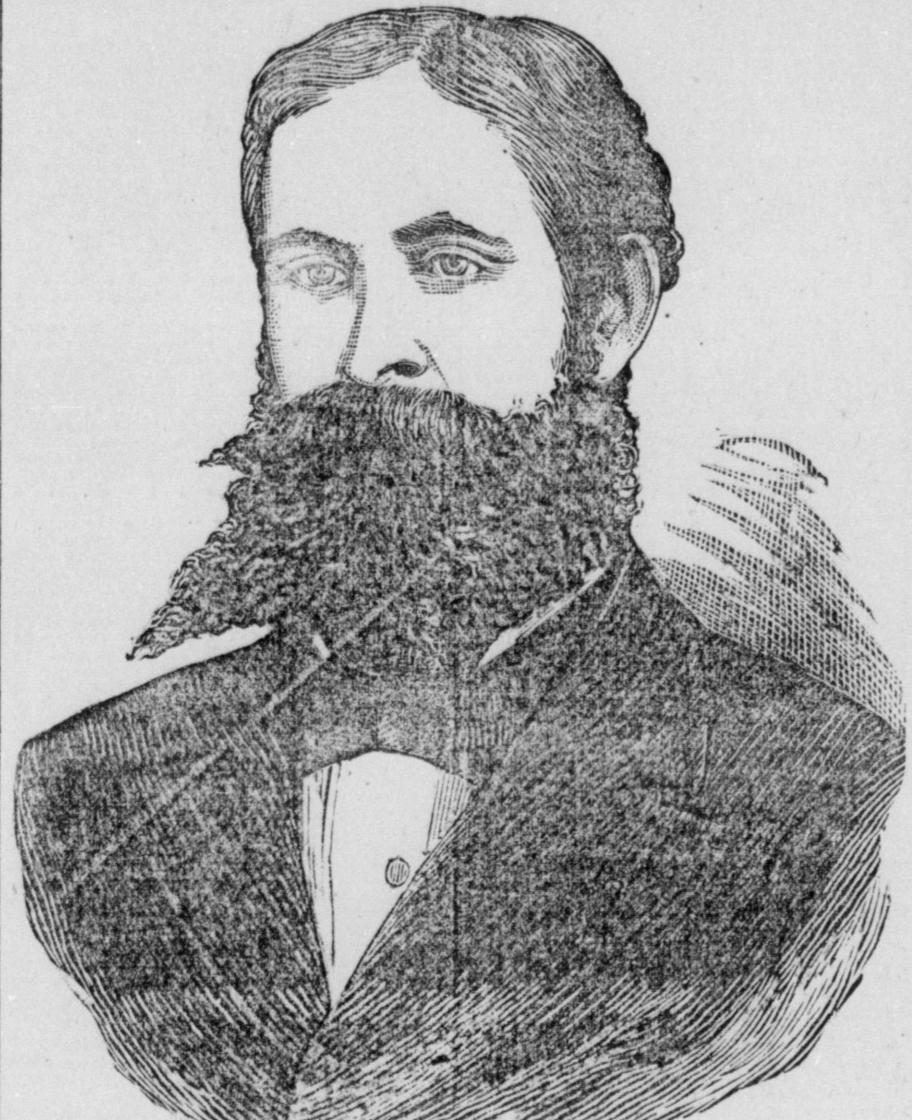
Twelve of the Bodies Brought Back
for Burial.

Account of the Work Done by
the Greeley Party.

It Goes Farther North Than Any Pre-
vious Expedition.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17.—The Thetis, Bear and cold-tender arrived here today. The Alert is expected tomorrow. The Thetis has Lieutenant Greeley and five men; Fredericks, Braudard, Bederick, Long and Connell, on board, and the story they tell is inexpressibly tragic. In August last the entire Greeley expedition left Lady Franklin bay to come south in a steam launch, three boats and a dingy. In September they got upon a loose ice floe, and drifted about for thirty days, nearly getting into the terrible McMurdo bay, and determined to abandon the party before the heavy snows came. They succeeded in landing at the end of that time, and about October 15 went into winter quarters at Coates Hat Cove, just north of Cape Sabine. These winter quarters consisted of a hut of stone covered by one boat and sail. Up to this time all hands were well, but now starvation stared them in the face, and they were put on the shortest possible allowance. At Lady Franklin bay plenty of food had been left because it was too heavy to carry, and they expected to find plenty at Cape Sabine. They found, however, only two barrels of bread in the cache made by the Franklin party, which had been left by the British and a few tins of pemmican. In the autumn a forlorn hope started to reach some dried meat cached by Nares, but Ellison's feet and hands were frozen, and they were forced to abandon the meat and return. In the spring a tent was erected, but the party were too weak to fasten it strongly, and a few hours before the rescue it blew down and remained upon the survivors. In February the first man, Cross, died. The next was a native. In April, Rice and Fredericks volunteered to find the natives, and the rest of the tribe of Fredericks returned to camp in a terribly exhausted condition. Two men, Lockwood and Jewell, died in camp while Fredericks was away, and on May 10, he and his party reached St. John's. He and his men had gone on foot from their sleeping bags, and went to a point, but seeing nothing they started to return. Long was unable to do so, and sat down in despair beside his tent. Some time later he was found to which he shouted and raised a flag. Soon after they landed.

The story of the resounding party, as told by Captain the pilot of the ship, is as follows:



LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELEY.

On record if food had been left upon Cape Sabine where it should have been.

Lieut. Greeley.
Lieutenant A. W. Greeley.
Sergeant Braudard.
Sergeant Fredericks.
Sergeant Long.
Private Assistant Bederick.
Private Connell.
Sergeant Ellison.

The Name of the Dead Recovered.

Sergeant Cross, January 1, 1884.
Wederick (Squinnin), April 5.
Sergeant Jewell, April 6.
Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9.
Sergeant Jewell, April 12.
Private E. Rice, May 18.
Sergeant H. C. Smith, May 23.
Private Wainright, May 24.
Sergeant Israel, May 27.
Lieutenant Kingsbury, June 1.
Private H. C. Smith, June 6.
Private Schneider, June 18.

The names of

The Dead Buried in the Ice Fort,
with date of death, whose bodies were not recovered, are:

Sergeant Rice, April 9, 1884.
Sergeant H. C. Smith, April 18.
Private June 6.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6.
Sergeant Gardner, June 12.

Drowned While Sealing.

Drowned by breaking through the newly-formed ice while sealing: Jeno Edwards (Esquimaux), April 4.

TWO DESPATCHES FROM GREELEY.

Giving Details of the Explorations of Himself and Party—England Outdone.

WATERTON, July 17.—Later in the day General Braudard, president of the Canadian Lieutenant Greeley, containing additional particulars of the hardships and sufferings endured by the party since last August, as well as a summary of the result of their explorations during the past two years. The first of these despatches reads as follows:

"ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17, 1884.
"Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A."

"Brainard, Bederick, Connell, Fredericks, Long and myself, sole survivors, arrived today, having been rescued at the point of death from the party of six led by Lieut. Greeley in June 22, in Canada, just northwest of Cape Sabine. All are now in good health, and weak. Sergeant Ellison, who was rescued, died April 8; Cross, June 1, 1884; Rice, June 6; Edwards, in April; Edwards, in April; Braudard, in April; and H. C. Smith, in April. Private June 6. Acting Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6. Sergeant Gardner, June 12.

ADVANCE AND RETREAT.

Sergeant Braudard's Visit to the Extreme North—Lieutenant Greeley's Struggle to Escape from a Trap of Ice and Snow.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Times today publishes the following narrative by Sergeant Braudard, the only survivor of the party from Lieutenant Greeley's post at Fort Conger, that reached the highest point in north latitude:

April 3, 1882.—Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Braudard, and native driver, Lefton,组成 a team of dogs and started northward, part of them, with Hudson bay sledges, left the station to extend the exploration of the English expedition on the north coast of Greenland. Advancing all day over the ice, they reached Cape Sabine, and were frozen in pack of Victoria Harbor on August 29. Abandoned steamer landed on September 18, eleven months later, having been driven by the ice to the point of landing, and were frozen in the ice nearly three weeks in the vicinity of Cape Sabine. The record also told where to find the ice fort, the men who were left for the camp, which was about three miles to the northwest of Cape Sabine. In the meantime the Thetis had been sent to recall some of her men, and we were at a loss what to do. But we had seen one man make his appearance where he could look down toward the cape. He came to the boat and came down to where we were going to land. We took him along, and when he got to the shore he staggered down over the snow, we thought it had been done. On jumping ashore the first question was, how are they? His answer was, "There are seven of us left." Sad news and a sudden reverie to our cheerful spirits of a quarter of an hour ago. But it was no time to reflect; we must try to save the living and to jettison the late. The late at once, and passed some food that we were prepared with, and we immediately started for the camp. It was a long and difficult task, the time. The camp was blown down, except a short prop under one end, and the poor fellows had not strength enough to pull it up. What a sight it was to see the men lay on the ground and unable to help themselves. Pointing to one they said he was dying, but he rallied, and is doing well now. We cut a hole in the canvas to give us room to move, and the survivors were able to sit up, and pass some food that we were prepared with, and we immediately started for the camp. 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